

Envy.

I call envy the thirdest weed that ever took root in the human heart. And deny it though we may, we have all got the noxious weed in more or less flourishing condition. Some of us nurture it until it grows again. Others cultivate the good impulses of the heart till envy is uprooted, still a little will cling there; and don't you ever notice how strangely it rises up and cleaves the tongue to the roof of the mouth when called upon to praise a friend or neighbor's superior virtue? For instance: Neighbor Jenkins' wife appears out of a Sunday with a new bonnet; of course you are called upon (this to the ladies) to admire it; why not say, "yes it is very nice and pretty," just as you would if it were your own. Some one at my elbow says, "because it isn't natural." Well, then, try and make it natural. Al-most every body has got ways, or habits, that after long continuance have become second nature; now, I say, if the second nature ways are the most agreeable to those who desire to please, and are still in accordance with a higher law of right, then let us cultivate and attain more of them. Every person has the power to rule the tongue from envious speaking, and we shall soon, in a measure, purge the heart of envious thoughts. I often meet people that I esteem highly until some, perhaps trifling, incident brings this beautiful quality to light, then the thermometer of respect falls. I might love them the same, in reality, but it would be a regretful affection, and I always try the harder to rule out this black line from my own page of life, that to the regret I feel for their fault may not be added the sin of my own; for envy is a black sin, for which covetousness is but another name.

I have seen young, capable, energetic men commence business with perhaps a small capital, but a firm determination to succeed. Envy comes along with "Well, boys, I don't want to discourage you, but you can't weather it long, for Tough & Tight went by the board with more capital than you have got. Then the new beginners tremble a bit and loose courage, thinking: "Old heads are longer than young ones." Yes, boys, true enough, but where the hearts are strained to the last tenure with envy, the heads are not so steady as might be. Don't you know there are some people, although they have wealth in abundance, yet they cannot bear to see another man rise to their standard. 'Tis top of the heap or out of it altogether with them. As I said before, these young men begin to lose confidence in their own abilities, and soon roll to the bottom of the hill. Now if good natured Praise just comes along patting them on the shoulders, with "Go ahead, boys, don't be down-hearted the first thing, but stick to your business, and be true to your impulses of honesty and integrity, and you will succeed. It is better than gold for them, for praise and appreciation are the greatest incentives to success, and tell these boys (if you can't aid them pecuniarily) that you will speak a good word for them, and give them a God-speed: this costs nothing, and boys, in your turn, be thankful for them, for kind words and God-speeds are not to be frowned upon in this age of every one-for-himself-and-devil-take-the-hind-most.

And not only has envy proved a curse to business matters, but worse yet, it has made unhappy homes, miserable and discontented mothers and children, yes, and in many cases bad women, those who have but two spheres in life, viz: to out-do, and never to be outdone in dress and fashion, even at the expense of their honor. Many truly good mothers plant the seeds of envy (unwittingly) in their children's hearts. I remember a little circumstance, though of long ago occurrence, which made a deep impression on my mind. I was visiting an old school-mate of mine, who had married a kind and indulgent husband, but of limited means; she had a cozy pretty home, and a beautiful little girl of seven years. The mother herself, was to me, a model of goodness, but like the rest of us had her little faults, one of these being thoughtlessness of speech. We sat by the window, one pleasant morning, engaged in conversation, when Lottie, the little daughter, came running in, with "Oh, mamma, Minnie Snow's got such a pretty gold ring." "Has she, dear? Well that's too bad, now you ought to have one, too; you are as good as Minnie, and her papa has got no more money than your papa has, with all their fine airs." And I knew then the mother's heart was filled with envy at this trifle, and worse than all, one little grain fell down in the child's heart.

Little Lottie did not say much, and soon the dinner hour came bringing her father and a friend. She waited till the bustle of serving dinner was over, and there came a lull in the conversation, then broke out in this wise: "Oh, papa! Minnie has got a pretty gold ring, and mamma says it is too bad for her to have one and me none, for mamma says I'm good as her, and you've got as much money as Minnie's papa, with all their fine airs." I cannot describe the mortification of the parents at this denouement. All the father's words could not convince her of the inconsistency of the idea after the mother had let drop those foolish words, and weighs seven times the weight of the father's; and often sink so deep that a lifetime could not eradicate them. So, young mothers, do not plant the seed of envy in their little hearts by such words as "too bad" because your neighbor's children are dressed better than they, but rather teach them that a contented mind and honor for their parents are jewels beyond price. 'Tis well when they are very

young to contrast, not the rich man's house, but those lower down on the golden ladder. Do not let them take all the comforts of life as a matter of course, but teach them that they are blessings, and do not let slip one opportunity to show them that they are suffering for what they enjoy. Oh! for more of contentment, and less of envy; but can we have it while gold and fashion are king and queen.

Queen Semiramis.

The city and temple of Babylon were first begun by Nimrod, "the mighty hunter before the Lord," of whom the Bible speaks. But various other persons contributed to its grandeur, the most celebrated of whom was Semiramis, the wife of Ninus, King of Assyria, who, when her husband died, became the sole ruler of the empire. She was very ambitious, and did not care who suffered so long as she could make herself great, and so she determined to conquer as much of the then known world as she could. She was also a very courageous woman, and one night, word being brought to her of a tumult having taken place in the city, she immediately mounted on horseback, and did not return to her palace until she had re-stored all the refractory to obedience. Soon afterwards she set out with a powerful army and conquered a great part of Ethiopia. Here she visited the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, and inquired of the oracle how long she had to live. Although she wished to subdue so much, she knew death would subdue her, and so she could not have been very happy unless, indeed, she had the hope of a future life, a good conscience, which few great conquerors have.

Her greatest and last expedition was against India, and for the conquest of this country she raised an immense army from every part of her empire, and appointed Bactria as the rendezvous. When the King of India had notice of her approach, he immediately dispatched some ambassadors to inquire what right she had to molest one who was living peacefully in his own dominions, and who had never troubled himself about her. She replied that when she came to him he would know what right she had—meaning that she would make her might her right.

The principal reliance of Semiramis was upon the great numbers of her army, and the chief thing she feared were the elephants of the Indian King, which, of course, were very formidable in battle. To make herself equal on this point, and to inspire the Indians with terror, she ordered a large number of camels to be disguised as elephants, in hopes of deceiving her enemy; and, at a distance, the resemblance was sufficiently close to serve the desired purpose.

She had now to pass the River Indus. A number of boats were prepared, and a part of the army entered them. On the other side of the river the Indians prepared to oppose her, and entered their boats. Thus a fierce conflict began between the two parties. Semiramis had, however, the advantage, and after sinking a thousand of their boats, put them to flight. She also took above 100,000 prisoners. Encouraged by this success, she marched her army into the heart of the country, leaving 60,000 men behind to guard a bridge of boats she had built over the river, that she might get back again should she be forced to retreat.

The Indian King, however, was as cunning as Semiramis. He wished to draw her into the heart of his kingdom, and no doubt suffered himself to be beaten. He fled, and she followed with her elephants in her train. When the King thought he had got far enough for his purpose, he turned his army around and faced her, and a second engagement ensued.

Then it was that the Queen had to discover the difference between a real elephant and a counterfeit one, for the sham elephants could not withstand the true ones. These routed her army, tossing the soldiers about with their huge trunks, goring them with their tusks, and trampling them to death beneath their feet by hundreds.

The Queen finding the day against her, was nearly mad with rage, and rushed into the fight as if she did not care whether she lived or died. The King advanced towards her, and wounded her in two places, and would have either slain or taken her prisoner, but the swiftness of her horse saved her. She, with all her army that had not been taken prisoners or slain, immediately rushed towards the bridge to repass the river, but through the disorder and confusion many of her soldiers perished. When she and the greater part of her army got safely over, she destroyed the bridge, and left a large number behind to be slain by the enemy.

The Indian King would not pursue her any further; he thought, perhaps, he might not get back again to his dominions. It would, however, have been quite right had he followed her up to the very gates of Babylon, which she reached in a very bad condition, crestfallen, and covered with confusion.

Babylon was no longer a place of enjoyment for her. During her absence, her own son was plotting against her, and after her return she was obliged to abdicate her throne, and withdraw herself to the temple, where she lived several years, dying at the age of sixty-two. After her death divine honors were paid to her—we cannot tell for what. It is certain that she had not learnt to "do to others as she would others should do to her."

This year is told of a Tupaia lady who wrote to a New York matrimonial agent for a husband. The agent transferred the letter to a crusty old bachelor, who in replying to it, accidentally substituted for his own photograph that of a put-out-angout. The lady answered: "There is certainly not much personal beauty about you, but you appear to have an honest manly face, I accept."

Foreign Miscellany.

The United States imported \$1,233,323 worth of books from England during 1872. Tientsin, China, has just received its first omnibus and traction engine from England.

The white population of Australia in May, 1836, was 177; in April, 1871, it was 729,654.

The Khedive of Egypt is reported to be the richest man in the world, his annual income being \$30,000,000. He is also the most extensive farmer, and does a large business as a merchant, manufacturer, banker, and ship builder.

Alligator leather having become a valuable article of commerce, the *Mobile Register* suggests that Northern capitalists interested in the hide and leather trade go South and manufacture the article, where they can obtain an unfailing supply of the raw material cheap.

It is estimated that during the last year the New York city horse cars carried 125,000,000 passengers, of whom forty millions rode two miles or more, wasting at least thirty minutes each trip, as compared with what would be required if they had a rapid transit railway.

Secretary Robeson has ordered the U. S. storehouse Supply, one of the vessels which will be used for conveying articles intended for the Vienna Exposition, to Charlestown Navy Yard, in order to accommodate the residents of New England who intend to contribute articles to the Exposition. The Supply is capable of carrying about 600 tons dead weight, and will be in readiness early in the present month.

Mr. William L. Stone, of New York, writes to the *Providence Journal* in defense of the substantial reality of Mother Goose. He declares that she is no myth, but a mortal verity that flourished in Boston (where else!) in the last century. Her daughter, Elizabeth Goose, was married by Cotton Mather to Mr. Fleet, editor of the Boston *Weekly Rehearsal*, and when the good woman, who was herself the mother of nineteen children, saw her numerous grandchildren grow up about her, she broke out into such a flood of rhymes and songs to please the little ones withal, that her son-in-law collected and printed them with the title, "Songs for the Nursery; or, Mother Goose's Melodies for Children."

With the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is no probability of immediate change in the Cabinet, and this will depend on the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate. In such an event, there seems little if any doubt that Judge Richardson will be Mr. Boutwell's successor, and the successor to Mr. Richardson has already been indicated. The President recently said, in replying to a question concerning the reported Cabinet changes, as to other gentlemen, that he selected the members of it himself, and did not leave that duty to be performed by the newspapers. [Mr. B. has since been elected Senator.]

In the Credit Mobilier investigation before Mr. Wilson, in Boston on Friday, Mr. Ham testified that the actual cost of building the Union Pacific Railroad was \$71,268,399.18, meaning the amount of money expended in building and losses on securities. On the Company's books the cost appeared to be \$114,033,728.52. The profits were as follows: On the Ames contract, \$7,802,135; and on the Hoxie contract, \$5,168,232; total profits to the contractors of the entire road, \$42,925,327 in stock and securities at their par value.

It is estimated that the profits for the last ten years on the sewing machines manufactured in the United States amount to \$200,000,000, and the estimated profits in 1872, \$200,000,000. In 1872 at least 700,000 machines were made, and allowing that 200,000 of them were exported, the several companies must have received at least \$25,000,000 for the 500,000, \$5,000,000 covering the cost of manufacturing and patent fees. It is well known that the sewing machine patents are about to expire, and there is a formidable combination of interests at Washington to lobby their extension through Congress. There are about twenty-five sewing machine companies in the United States, five of them manufacturing probably three-fourths of all the machines produced. The nominal capital of these twenty-five companies is about \$20,000,000, and in addition to the profits on sales the leading ones divide a "royalty" on the various patents used by the "tributary" companies, as they are called.

People who sit nervously in their counting houses or behind their goods, waiting for customers to take them by storm, and making no effort to let the world know the bargains they have to offer, will find the seasons very unpropitious. Many of those who have spent large sums in hiring drummers and paying for other well-known appliances of trade, have effected large sales, but swallowed up too large a share of the receipts in such enormous attendant expenses. The best remuneration has been found by those who have returned to the more legitimate, old-fashioned methods of pushing their business. We say it not simply because we are interested in this line of expenditure, but as our best advice to all who wish to secure a larger custom, there is nothing now so effective to this end as judicious advertising. We do not believe that any who have valuable service or desirable property to offer can fail of a rich harvest by continuous advertising on a large scale.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

FILE YOUR PAPER.—Nothing is more valuable than an unbroken file of a local newspaper. It records the progress of the town and county, and the doings of a

nation. All the ties of its association make it more or less a history of yourself or your friends, and therefore should be carefully preserved from the destroyer's hands as a family relic. To it you can at any time refer for names, dates and facts. Over it you can recall the past; grow solemn over your mistakes, or joyous as you mark the record of your successes on its printed pages, or meditate as you re-peruse the sentiments which were the living soul of that sacred past, whose faithful recorder it is. Reader, it will pay you to bind your home paper.

ECCLESIASTICAL WEALTH.—According to the census for 1870, the Methodists of the United States are the richest of the religious denominations, and hold property worth nearly \$70,000,000. The Roman Catholics are ten millions behind the Methodists in worldly possessions. The Presbyterians own churches worth about forty-eight millions and a half; the Baptists scarcely claim more than forty-one millions and a half of dollars. The Episcopalians, supposed to be in cities among the richest of the sects, own in church property but little more than thirty-six millions and a half, although they are considerably richer than the Congregationalists, and have more than two dollars for one of the Lutherans.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—A very interesting case of the transfusion of blood from one person to another, recently took place in Berlin. The patient was a man twenty-eight years of age, who had been poisoned by phosphorus, having taken a solution of the ignition mass of eight bundles of matches. A transfusion of five hundred cubic centimetres of blood which had just been taken from three persons in good health, was effected in a vein of the arm, five hundred centimetres of the patient's own blood being at the same time taken from an artery. An improvement in his condition at once set in, and he was able to leave his bed soon after.

Don't.—Don't write on both sides of your paper, we wouldn't thank old Socrates himself for a communication in such shape.

Don't use pale writing ink, that makes your writing almost illegible by daylight, and quite so by gas-light.

Don't send us any "hasty sketches," with the assurance that they were written under great disadvantages, and you could do better if you were encouraged. The editor's time is of quite as much value as your own. Do your best, or do nothing.

Don't write poetry unless you are a poet, and don't take it for granted that a little jingling ditty is worth putting into print because it amuses some little child upon your knee.

Don't write at all, unless you are sure you have something to say, and know how to say it in an acceptable manner.

Don't roll your manuscript. The very sight of a rolled manuscript gives an editor the horrors.

Don't make us pay your postage. We lately paid twenty-four cents postage on a manuscript, which was not worth the paper it was written on, and which contained a demand that it be immediately returned if not available, but not so much as a single stamp for reply. Remember—manuscripts are now subject to letter postage.—*Little Corporal.*

HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO pay the highest market price for Dry Hides, Goat Skins and Goat Tallow.

C. BREWER & CO. 2-3m

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION issued by the Supreme Court of Law and Equity of the Hawaiian Islands upon a judgment against W. H. Cole, defendant in execution, in favor of S. H. Hancher plaintiff in execution, for \$235.16, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the well known piece of land called "Malama," situated in Lihoe, Island of Kauai, and containing 20 acres, more or less, together with all the buildings thereon situated, unless said judgment, interest, costs of suit and my fees and commissions be previously satisfied.

W. C. PARKER, Marshal.

N. B.—As a country residence the above property is well suited to the Islands. The scenery is magnificent, and a splendid stream of water runs through the bottom part of the land, which is planted with trees. Connected with the property are some 3 acres of kolo land more or less under cultivation.

Honolulu, March 24, 1873. 11-4t

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Selection for the Ladies of Honolulu.

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SPERM OIL,

WARRANTED PURE, AND VERY LIGHT

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SPERM CANDLES,

ASSORTED SIZES, PUT UP IN CARTONS,

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For sale by (6) BOLLES & CO.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Francis B. Swain has, by deed duly recorded, assigned to me in trust for his creditors all his interest in the Cooperage in Queen Street, Honolulu, and all stock in trade, tools and other personal property therein and thereto belonging; and also all sums of money due to him on every account, and all persons indebted to him are required to pay the amounts due by them to me as the only person authorized to receive the same. W. L. GREEN, Assignee. Honolulu, March 25, 1873. 11-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of William Fetter, formerly of Honolulu, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said WILLIAM FETTER, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, in Honolulu, within six months from the date of this publication, and if not so presented they will be forever barred. LAWRENCE McCULLY, Administrator of the Will of the said WILLIAM FETTER. Honolulu, March 26, 1873. 11-4t

A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

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Now

WHALE BOATS AND BOAT STOCK!

GROCERIES,

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Lime and Cement,

California Hay,

—AND—

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Potatoes, Onions, &c.

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Agents for

Brand's Bomb Lances,

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Low Priced Lamps for the Cottage.

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Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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PER HAWAIIAN BARK KA MOI

FROM BREMEN:

PRINTS—Fancy, Pink, White Ground;

Brilliant, White Shirtings,

Horrocks' Long Cloth, Brown Cottons,

Blue Cotton, Heavy Denims, Ticking,

Fine and Common Black Coburgs,

Linon Dress Goods, White Linen, Silhoues,

Blankets, Burpates—heavy and light,

Fine Black Doeskin, Fine Pilot Cloth,

Blue Flannel, White Flannel, Fancy Flannel,

Bentley—red, white and blue, Bedquills,

Hickory Shirts, White and Fancy Cotton Shirts,

Linon-lyon Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts,

Fine and Common Cotton Undershirts,

Linon and Cotton Handkerchiefs,

Linen and Cotton Towels, Turkish Towels,

Veil Barges, Fine Woolen Shawls,

Fashionable Neckties, Scarfs, Hats, Parasols,

Umbrellas—heavy Silk with Whitebone,

Common Silk Umbrellas, Cotton Umbrellas,

An Assortment of Fine Clothing,

Assorted Socks and Stockings,

Linen and Cotton Threads, assorted,

Assorted English Silks, French Calikins,

Perfumery, Lubin's Extracts,

Pianist's Pomatons, Hair Oil, Soaps,

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes,

Tooth Combs, I. R. Dressing Combs,

Assortment of Real Amber Fairy Goods,

Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Crosses, Brooches,

Sets of Ornaments, Meerschaum Cigar Holders,

with Amber Mouth Pieces, Accordions,

Heavy Silver-plated Spoons and Forks,

Mother of Pearl Shirt Buttons,

Stationery—Fine French Letter Paper,

Black Books, Shipping Receipt Books,

Blank Notes, Sissors, Pocket-Knives,

Jack-knives,

Yellow Metal and Nails,

Sheet Zinc, Banca Tin,

Babbitt Metal, C. C. Tin Plates, Rivets,

Hoop Iron for Barrels and Kags,

Galvanized Iron Pipes, 1 to 13 inch,

Guarded Lanterns, Elbows and Ties,

Steam Pipes 2 to 2 inches, Saucepans,

C. C. Irons, Assorted Sewing Needles,

Galvanized Iron Buckets, Washing Tubs,

Wines, Liquors, &c.,

Seltzer-water, Rum, Gin,

Fine Claret in Glass, Cognac Brandy,

Champagne, Ale and Porter, Bitters, &c., &c.,

Full Assortment of German, English and

French Groceries,

Swedish Candles, Swedish Safety Matches,

Hobbs' Pale B-lined Linseed Oil, &c.,

White Lead, White Zinc, Red Lead, Corriage,

Green, Black and Blue Paints, Coal Tar,

Stockholm Tar, Crown Pitch, Clay Clay,

Fire Bricks, Roofing Slates, Wrapping Paper,

Empty Barrels, Oak Boats for Coasters,

Porcelain Sets, Tumblers, Alcohol,

Looking Glasses (gift frames.)

Havana and German Cigars,

Heavy Canvas and Ravedouch, Sail-twine,

Riding Whips and Canes,

Wallpaper and Borders,

Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers,

Writing Tables, Haircloth Sofas,